

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1810.

[NUMBER 1273.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## BLANK BOOKS, &c.

THE Book-Binding business heretofore carried on at the OFFICE of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is still continued.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS,  
DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Constantly on hand—which will also be ruled agreeable to any pattern exhibited, and furnished on the most reasonable terms.

OLD BOOKS re-bound in a handsome and substantial manner.

From the fidelity of an experienced workman and the strict attention which will always be paid, entire satisfaction is expected to be given those who please to continue their custom.

Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

## Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—82 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

[PRICE 25 CENTS]

A SERMON  
ON REGENERATION,  
WITH AN APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS  
To the Synod of Kentucky;  
TOGETHER WITH  
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;  
CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale at this Office,  
PRICE 12½ CENTS,  
TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,  
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children; some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Jessamine County, to wit.  
Taken up by James Arvine, living on the waters of Little Hickman, near the mouth of Paint Lick Creek, one Yellow Bay Mare, 13½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a white ring round the left hind leg near the pasture joint, a small star, appraised to 20 dollars this 7th December, 1809.

W. N. Potts.

Fayette County, set.  
Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Foal, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 23rd December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

Montgomery County.  
Taken up by William Baldwin, Leibbrandt's mill, on the waters of Leibbrandt's Gray Mare about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, some saddle spots, two small white spots on the near side of her neck, no brands to be seen, appraised to 27 dollars.

Joseph Simpson.  
13th December, 1809.

Taken up by William Johnston, living in Nicholas county, on the Limestone road, about ten miles from the Lower Blue Licks, and three miles from Millersburg, one Bay Mare, supposed to be three years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a heart—appraised to forty dollars.

Also one dark bay Horse Colt, supposed to be one year old last spring, with a star in his forehead and three white feet—appraised to twelve dollars and posted before me this 8th day of January, 1810.

Luke Towler, J. P. N. C.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS  
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be posted. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

## DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

tf.

## WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

## (By Authority.)

### AN ACT

To prescribe the mode in which application shall be made for the purchase of land at the several land offices; and for the relief of Jacob Garret.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, every person making application at any of the land offices of the United States, for the purchase at private sale of a tract of land, shall produce to the register, a memorandum in writing, describing the tract which he shall enter by the proper number of the sections, half sections, or quarter (as the case may be) and for the township and range, subscribing his name thereto; which memorandum the register shall file and preserve in his office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Jacob Garret shall be permitted to withdraw his entry, made on the second day of September one thousand eight hundred and seven, at the land office at Vincennes, from the north west quarter section, number two, township number seven, south range number seven west; and the money paid by him on the said entry shall be placed to his credit on any purchase he shall, or may have made of public land in the same district.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 24 1810—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, passed the twenty third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, shall transmit to the war office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company. THE President and Directors hereby appoint Wednesday the 28th day of March, at eleven o'clock in the morning, for the Stockholders to meet at the house of Wm. Satterwhite, in the town of Lexington, to elect a President and two Directors, and other officers of the Company aforesaid, and to do such other business as may be deemed necessary.

W. MACBEAN, President.

March 13, 1810.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cuttbert Bankr.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

## Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive flock of GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Taken up by Andrew Scott of Fayette county, on the waters of David's fork of Elkhorn near Troutman's mill, a dark brown filly, three years old next spring, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high, not docked nor branded, some few white hairs in her forehead, rather lighter about her mouth and nose—appraised at fifteen dollars. January 16th, 1810. Leonard Young, J. P.

Taken up by Meryman B. Curd, in Jessamine county, near Curd's ferry, a Bay HORSE, about eight years old, about 14 hands three inches high, star and snip in the forehead, appraised to 35 dollars. Certified by me this 23d November, 1809.

John Hawkins.

Taken up by Timothy Marker, living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one Bay MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to 55 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, J. P. S. c. January 12th, 1810.

Taken up by Nathaniel Drake, living in Jessamine county, a bay MARE, about 18 years old, with a star and snip, about 13½ hands high, the off hind foot white, no brands, has had the fistula, appraised to 10 dollars. Given under my hand the 6th day of December, 1809.

John Lowry, J. P.

Taken up by Absalom Corn living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Somersett, a SORREL MARE, about six years old next spring, about 14 hands high, has a star in the forehead, and small snip, some white hairs in her mane near the shoulders, her right hind foot white, and she has on a small bell, with a leather collar fastened an iron buckle the bell has a small piece out of it, at the lower end, appraised to 30 dollars.

J. Payne, J. P. M. C.

Taken up by Danl. T. Vaughn living on the waters of Pig Willow creek, 9 miles from Falmouth, a Bay HORSE, ten years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the near hind foot white, long tail, much marked with the saddle and portmanteau and pad, shod all round, branded with a hart, appraised to 45 dollars, before me this 9th day of October, 1809.

John Forcyth, J. P. P. C.

Taken up by Byrd Prewit of Jessamine County, living at Black's station, a bay HORSE, with some white hairs in his face (snip on his nose) white hind feet, the right hind foot ring boned, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod before, appraised to \$35 before me.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

Taken up by Joseph H. Hawkins of Jessamine County, living at Black's station, a bay HORSE, with some white hairs in his face (snip on his nose) white hind feet, the right hind foot ring boned, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod before, appraised to \$35 before me.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

Taken up by William Johnston, living in Nicholas county, on the Limestone road, about ten miles from the Lower Blue Licks, and three miles from Millersburg, one Bay Mare, supposed to be three years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a heart—appraised to forty dollars.

Also one dark bay Horse Colt, supposed to be one year old last spring, with a star in his forehead and three white feet—appraised to twelve dollars and posted before me this 8th day of January, 1810.

Luke Towler, J. P. N. C.

December 10th, 1809.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### To kiss or not to kiss— That is the question!

We hope the following sermon on kissing extracted from the Tickler will prove acceptable to those ladies who may relish the antiquity of a custom, sanctioned by the name of Jacob and Rachel. Beau Jacob enjoyed a liberty from Rachel which the buckram sprucenes of modern belles would sicken and sometimes drown at the bare idea of indulging. But it does not appear from ancient history that Rachel knew the refinement of denying what her inclination prompted her to grant, nor would it seem that Jacob appreciated the gratification in a less degree, because there was no difficulty in enjoying it.—The lady was pleased with the gentle pressure of her lips, and the despised the affection which would assume an air of displeasure, when in fact she was delighted.

We earnestly recommend to the female world the imitation of behaviour so marked by honest and natural simplicity as that of Rachel. Then may not the beauty of kissing lose its attractions to those, who fear, in the hurry of action, to discompose their drels, or interrupt the regularity of their countenances. Whatever may be said upon this interesting theme, will be found in the eloquent sermon below.—FED. REP.

### COMMENTS.

#### ON THE MEANS, DUTY AND HAPPINESS OF KISSING.

JACOB KISSED RACHEL."

Genesis, 29th chap., v. 11.

To prove that Jacob did not incur the least guilt by this interesting act, I have combined the testimonies of the scriptures, the most unanimous opinion of the most learned interpreters of the passage, which I have selected for the subject of the following comments.

Multitudes of men, since the days of the illustrious patriarch, have done the same, and been like him, as absolutely free from finning. The voices of all ages has not merely confirmed the rectitude of the practice, but emphatically recommend the imitation of it, to posterity—Much does it therefore redound to the honor of the present century, and to the natives of this country in particular, that in this agreeable pursuit, instead of ever deviating from the pious path of our ancestors, they have improved to such a degree upon the example, that future ages, however well disposed to bear obediently in their remembrance to captivating a lesson, will find it difficult to surpass them in their adherence to this engaging virtue. May we constantly persevere in fervent efforts to deserve this character, indefatigably performing so essential and so exquisite a branch of our local duty.

In the discussion of this important point, I propose,

First—To consider the meaning of the words "Jacob kissed Rachel."

Secondly—To enforce the fullest submission to the charming precepts which it conveys; and

Lastly—To show how frequently, and in what different senses it has been pressed on our most serious and liveliest consideration, by inspired writers.

First then, as to the meaning of the words "Jacob kissed Rachel"—The verb to kiss, the substantive a kiss, the particle kissing and the phrase kissed, signify generally a simple salute. The kissing described in the text, falls under the same description; it was a mere contact of the lips, accompanied by perhaps a partial, perhaps a mutual smacking. This will appear by an examination of the context. We learn that Jacob departed from the house of his father, upon a journey to the land of the people of the East for the purpose of receiving a wife, beautiful and meritorious as he deserved. This expedition was difficult, momentous and interesting. On the result of it depended his bliss or misery. The partner of his nuptial bed might either cover it with piercing thorns or with a kind and constant hand strew it over with unfading wreaths of roses. After a tedious pilgrimage (if the expressions be allowable) he arrived at Padan Aram, in Syria, a country which seemed for various reasons the peculiar favorite of Heaven. In one of the green valleys of the fertile region he met the young and lovely Rachel. Infatuated by the propensity of his nature, and the power of her personal attractions, he flew to her, and in the energetic language of the text, kissed her. What man not cursed by a detestable abhorrence of her sex, could refrain from taking (or at least wishing to take) the same liberty. Fair and inviting was the opportunity, and it is difficult to decide, whether the cold temperament of him who could resist it, ought most to excite the pity or incur contempt.

It is not proved that Rachel either resisted, or even objected against this freedom from a stranger. We may venture therefore to determine that the salutation had quite the opposite effect, upon the foolish principles, regarding which the learned, so prone to controversy, and so notorious for a discordancy of sentiments, that women and especially maidens, (such at this period we must consider Rachel) did never from the creation of the world to the present hour, conceive a mortal antipathy to a kiss from an admirer, glowing with all the many allurements of youth, comeliness and vigour. But no readiness to take offence, no spark of momentary resentment, no flashes of transient anger, were raised within her breast by the tender familiarity of Jacob. She received it as the welcome presage of a sonder intia-

cy, which terminated in a prosperous marriage. Thus as in the days of yore, kissing is generally the forerunner of closer connections, which sometimes have led to uncorrupted matrimony, but which has often with a faithless step been known to start aside from the fascinating object to which the male lover declared that it was ultimately tending. Thrice fortunate are they, who, unalterably attentive to the hallowed mandate which proceeds from nature, and speaks with soft yet insurmountable persuasions to every son and daughter of the universe, can truly exclaim, "We have not laboured in vain; we have not suffered the flower of our age to drop withering from the stalk;

conduct and a divorce is expected to take place.

"This same Dupuis was some years ago in the Swedish service; but his conduct was so infamous that he was also banished from that country."

The late president Witherspoon was a man of considerable humour, as well as of learning and piety, and possessed a happy talent of instructing in his own peculiar way. Assembling his pupils on a certain day, he addressed them, in his Scottish dialect, after the following manner:

"Young Gentlemen, it is probable that in the course of your lives ye will be often called to speak in public; some from the pulpit, and some at the bar. It therefore becomes my duty to give ye a few words, by way of advice, on that important subject. I shall comprise the whole of my discourse under two heads, and shall be very brief upon both. In the first place, take care that ye never begin to speak, till ye have something to say, and, secondly, be sure to leave off as soon as ye have done!"

#### Reflections of the Prince de Ligne.

Did the blood of heroes or even the blood of gods flow in your veins, unless glory keeps you in a state of continual intoxication, do not range yourself under its banners. Do not say that you like your profession; if you are contented to express yourself thus coolly about it, embrace another. Perhaps you serve without reproach, you understand some of the principles of the art; very well! You are a handcraftsman. You will arrive at a certain point, but you are not an artist. Place the art of war above others, love it with passion; yet, passion is the word. If you are not a soldier in your dreams, if you do not devour military books and plans, if you do not kiss the footsteps of old soldiers; if you do not weep at the recital of the battles they fought, if you are not ardently desirous of witnessing an engagement, and if you are not ashamed of not having yet seen one, hasten to cast off a coat which you dishonor. If the evolutions of a single battalion do not enchant you, if you do not feel the wish of being every where, if you have absences of mind, if you do not tremble lest the rain should prevent your manoeuvring with your regiment, resign your situation to a young man who is mad with enthusiasm for the art of Maurice and Eugene, who is persuaded that to acquit ourselves tolerably well we must do three times more than our duty. Woe to lukewarm soldiers! Let them return to the bosom of their families! Let not that impudent crowd of degrading beings who are constantly soliciting unmerited favors, prevent old soldiers from displaying their honorable scars before their sovereign! They ought not to step at court over those who were before them in the field. True consideration belongs to the truly brave, and not to those who, pretending to serve, rob the true soldiers of their rewards.

In short, to be a soldier, the head must be inflamed with enthusiasm, the heart electrified with honor, the eye must beam with the fire of victory, and the soul be exalted by the honorable decorations of glory. I hope I shall be forgiven if the exaltation of my soul, which is perhaps a little too great at this moment, has betrayed me into something like a declamation.

#### FORTITUDE AND PRESENCE OF MIND

A striking example of fortitude and presence of mind, was exhibited a few days since, by a gentleman and a young lady, in passing the Cayuga lake, in the state of N. York. The circumstances were as follow.—*BOST. PAL.*

Mr. William Tappan, of Geneva, set out on a journey to Boston in the stage with his little daughter, about 4 years old. In crossing the lake on the ice, he committed his child to the care of Miss Vredenburg, a lady of about 15 years of age, of a very respectable family at Scancott's lake, who remained in the sleigh; the other passengers considering the passage dangerous, chusing to walk at a distance. As Mr. Tappan was holding up the hind part of the sleigh, it broke through the ice, & that with the horses were instantly under water. Mr. Tappan swam to where the ice would bear him, and looking back he saw Miss Vredenburg holding up his child above water, who with a surprising composure of mind, and unexampled disinterestedness, exclaimed—"For God's sake, Mr. Tappan, save your child, for we are both drowning together."

Mr. T. plunged in again, received the child from her hands, and was fortunate enough to place it in safety on the ice. He then returned and took the young lady, who was quietly waiting up to her neck in water, standing upon the upper part of the sinking sleigh, and swam with her again to a place of safety. All this time she never uttered a sigh or complaint; but suffered Mr. Tappan to take hold of her in the most advantageous manner for swimming, and deliberately avoided grasping her with her hands which she was sensible might prove fatal to them both. The result was, that under providence, the fortitude and presence of mind of these two persons, was the means of saving three souls from a watery grave. It may be observed at the same time, that the weather was so excessively cold that their clothes were immediately stiffened with ice.

#### R. M. JOHNSON'S

#### S P E E C H,

On the Bill introduced by Mr. Macon, for regulating Commercial Intercourse with foreign nations.

MR. SPEAKER,

I shall not apologise for the remarks I am about to make, altho' the discharge of other duties has prevented me from arranging or condensing my thoughts as I could wish. The opposition to this bill has been remarkable, at least in one feature, its variety. We have been entertained with the importance of manufactures, and the duties of this house to encourage them, and then the conclusion seemed to draw that we should vote against this bill. To this I can say that no individual of this nation can be more anxious than I am to encourage and promote manufactures, by which our dependence on foreign nations will be destroyed and our independence more easily maintained. So far from obstructing the progress of manufactures, every principle of the bill fosters and protects them.—Others have described the calamities of war with much feeling, and have given it as their opinion that this bill would involve us in a war with either France or Great Britain, or with both powers.—To this I answer, if this was to follow, we have had just cause of war with both nations, and the calamities could not be much greater than those which have been wantonly inflicted on us without any provocation or effectual resistance on our part. But this measure is neither war nor cause of war, nor will it more necessarily produce it than any other honorable exercise of our right powers. 2dly Others have recited the wrongs of France and England in the language of patriotic indignation, at which I have been delighted and interested to see such a spirit of freedom and patriotism as to our enemies, and it has enriched the unprincipled part of the traders to the injury of the honest merchant and farmer. I have certain intelligence that insurances can be obtained in New York and elsewhere against the penalties of the non-intercourse as to Great Britain. This is too degrading to the human character. And a member has stated on this floor, that he did not believe that the President had the right of reviving the non-intercourse as to G. Britain, and there was no legal non-intercourse at this time. I was astonished there should be a difference of opinion upon a subject so plain and one which was necessary to our neutrality. See the law upon this subject; there can be but one construction—the president was authorised to do a ministerial act, to suspend the non-intercourse as to France or G. Britain if they should so modify their orders and decrees as not to infringe our neutral commerce. The British ministry promised on a certain day such modification should take place. The president by proclamation made this promise known. But on the day promised G. Britain refused to make such a change.—The non-intercourse therefore never was suspended because the condition alone upon which such a power could be exercised never did take place—but some men affect to believe that they will—this non-intercourse was a substitute for the embargo and the fatal moment when that measure was abandoned a majority refused to go to war and these are the fruits of it. I shall not hesitate therefore to vote for the bill—a bill which excludes British and French armed and unarmed vessels from our waters, which gives the whole of our trade to our shipping, a bill whose provisions can be carried into effect without difficulty, which will bring money to our treasury while it injures our enemies.—It is said that our shipping has had the carrying of our own produce, granted. But from what cause did that advantage arise—not the difference of duty upon foreign bottoms and our own vessels; no, it originated from the advantages of our neutral character. Other nations and our own citizens preferred shipments in American navigation, because their property was protected under our neutral flag—not so at this time—those advantages have been destroyed by the injustice of foreign nations, and we must assist our citizens by the aid of our laws—this is not submission—far from it—it is a system in defence of the English orders and French decrees—therefore we have tried experiments in the non-intercourse and the embargo. They have failed to coerce our enemies and they in some measure prevented a collision with foreign enemies. By the non-intercourse we are told not to go to England, so said the French decrees—we are told not to go to France—so said the British orders in council—and when complaints were made against those two rival powers, gentlemen say we will not go to war for captures, when the vessels were violating our laws.—This bill excludes British and French from trading with us and we permit our citizens to go where they please under certain regulations—now when a vessel is bound to France in defiance of English orders and the British should make a capture—the question will be brought home to every member, will you submit to these depredations or grant letters of marque and reprisal & authorise our merchants to defend themselves against capture? If a vessel should be taken by a French privateer going to England in defiance of French decrees the same question would be presented—so far from this measure being submission it is a defiance of the orders of England and the decrees of France, and I wish to defy those powers. I fear them not—if G. B. should retaliate by excluding our vessels, then a complete non-intercourse will take place—if she should retaliate by additional duties, then we shall use less of her manufactures and our commerce will be thrown into different channels to her injury and not to that of the United States.—I have been mortified that on this occasion some gentlemen have estimated our resources as inadequate for the purposes of war, or that the people would not support a war in defense of our independence—I believe neither—our resources are adequate to the maintenance of our rights, our honor and our independence, and the people are as willing and more so than we are to risk war rather than submit longer—I have been particularly gratified with the sentiments of my friend. (General Desha) We coincide in sentiment. Let strong measures be introduced, we shall not differ in opinion. I have only to regret that upon the merits of this particular bill we differ in our votes.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Fayette

R. county, South Elkhorn, a negro fellow

named JOE, about 5 feet eight inches high, well

made, limps a little when he walks. I will give any person Ten dollars, that will bring him home to me, or Twelve dollars if they will put him in Lexington jail.

ELIJAH CARTELL.

March 22d, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

exclude French and English goods and products. Those who have opposed this bill have confessed that the non-intercourse is worse than nothing—French and English goods have not been excluded—but we have them in quantity almost without distinction and in price much enhanced. Very well; what is the price of our own products?—the market glutted and what we sell is at a reduced price. This law has been evaded in the most shameful manner by the most infamous part of the community. The coasting vessels which go to foreign markets, evade the penalty by selling ship and cargo and leaving the crew in a foreign land. By smuggling thro' the Canadas it has been violated. The non-intercourse has given Great Britain the monopoly of our trade by interchanging British goods in the provinces of Spain, &c for the products of the U. States. More than 100 British vessels are now at Amelia Island in sight of Georgia taking off cotton; and who would be so mean as to sneak to Amelia Island and sacrifice property and principle to enrich our deadly enemies and ultimately to ruin ourselves?

This non-intercourse has also lessened our revenue without injuring our enemies, and it has enriched the unprincipled part of the traders to the injury of the honest merchant and farmer. I have certain intelligence that insurances can be obtained in New York and elsewhere against the penalties of the non-intercourse as to Great Britain. This is too degrading to the human character.

And a member has stated on this floor, that he did not believe that the President had the right of reviving the non-intercourse as to G. Britain, and there was no legal non-intercourse at this time.

I was astonished there should be a difference of opinion upon a subject so plain and one which was necessary to our neutrality. See the law upon this subject; there can be but one construction—the president was authorised to do a ministerial act, to suspend the non-intercourse as to France or G. Britain if they should so modify their orders and decrees as not to infringe our neutral commerce. The British ministry promised on a certain day such modification should take place. The president by proclamation made this promise known. But on the day promised G. Britain refused to make such a change.—The non-intercourse therefore never was suspended because the condition alone upon which such a power could be exercised never did take place—but some men affect to believe that they will—this non-intercourse was a substitute for the embargo and the fatal moment when that measure was abandoned a majority refused to go to war and these are the fruits of it. I shall not hesitate therefore to vote for the bill—a bill which excludes British and French armed and unarmed vessels from our waters, which gives the whole of our trade to our shipping, a bill whose provisions can be carried into effect without difficulty, which will bring money to our treasury while it injures our enemies.—It is said that our shipping has had the carrying of our own produce, granted. But from what cause did that advantage arise—not the difference of duty upon foreign bottoms and our own vessels; no, it originated from the advantages of our neutral character. Other nations and our own citizens preferred shipments in American navigation, because their property was protected under our neutral flag—not so at this time—those advantages have been destroyed by the injustice of foreign nations, and we must assist our citizens by the aid of our laws—this is not submission—far from it—it is a system in defence of the English orders and French decrees—therefore we have tried experiments in the non-intercourse and the embargo. They have failed to coerce our enemies and they in some measure prevented a collision with foreign enemies. By the non-intercourse we are told not to go to England, so said the French decrees—we are told not to go to France—so said the British orders in council—and when complaints were made against those two rival powers, gentlemen say we will not go to war for captures, when the vessels were violating our laws.—This bill excludes British and French from trading with us and we permit our citizens to go where they please under certain regulations—now when a vessel is bound to France in defiance of English orders and the British should make a capture—the question will be brought home to every member, will you submit to these depredations or grant letters of marque and reprisal & authorise our merchants to defend themselves against capture? If a vessel should be taken by a French privateer going to England in defiance of French decrees the same question would be presented—so far from this measure being submission it is a defiance of the orders of England and the decrees of France, and I wish to defy those powers. I fear them not—if G. B. should retaliate by excluding our vessels, then a complete non-intercourse will take place—if she should retaliate by additional duties, then we shall use less of her manufactures and our commerce will be thrown into different channels to her injury and not to that of the United States.—I have been mortified that on this occasion some gentlemen have estimated our resources as inadequate for the purposes of war, or that the people would not support a war in defense of our independence—I believe neither—our resources are adequate to the maintenance of our rights, our honor and our independence, and the people are as willing and more so than we are to risk war rather than submit longer—I have been particularly gratified with the sentiments of my friend. (General Desha) We coincide in sentiment. Let strong measures be introduced, we shall not differ in opinion. I have only to regret that upon the merits of this particular bill we differ in our votes.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Fayette

R. county, South Elkhorn, a negro fellow

named JOE, about 5 feet eight inches high, well

made, limps a little when he walks. I will give any person Ten dollars, that will bring him home to me, or Twelve dollars if they will put him in Lexington jail.

ELIJAH CARTELL.

March 22d, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 27, 1810.

ERRATUM of the Press. In H. Clay's letter to the Editor, in the last Gazette, for official read *inofficiale* letter.

The examination of the Students in the Transylvania University, will commence on Monday the second of April, and will be continued from day to day until it is finished. Friends to literature are respectfully invited to attend the examination.—The Students will deliver orations in the afternoon of each day, during the examination.

[PAID FOR]  
TO HIS CHIEFSHIP RED JACKET, AND HIS FRIEND PHILo.

GENTLEMEN,

I understand what was meant by the word "Father-Inquisitors"—I never thought it had any reference to any denomination of Preachers;

but, it was pointed at a club (late so called) that never had an existence any where, but in the periculum of Philo and Red-Jacket.

Philo, in his first challenge, addresses himself to six Tormentors of the inquisitorial order. By this he gives much more importance to the publication of Nov. 28, (signed Theophilus) than the author ever thought it deserved.

Philo and Red-Jacket must be warriors; indeed, of unequalled bravery, to challenge to combat six Tormentors, with the triumphant exclamation, that neither Philo nor Red-Jacket fear them!

But if there should be any latent sensations of fear lurking in the breasts of either, I now inform them, that they have not that

formidable number to combat with, which their affrighted imaginations have figured to them;

Theophilus stands alone without an auxiliary.

But in what character am I to view Philo?

On the 6th of March he bears a son, who as soon

as he is born into the world, appears to be the true

descendant of Mars, invulnerable as A-

chilles, breathing defiance, and sounding the

war-whoop of extermination—but lo! in eight

days he conceives yet again, and bears another

son, and calls his name Peace.

Now which of the two sons of the prolific Philo am I to attend to?

He may go on to conceive and bear an host

of bantlings, as opposite in their nature as the

two first.

As Philo has been wilfully the aggressor, contrary to his professed principles, I am at a loss to know what confidence I ought to place in his character. I may subject myself, and many of my professed friends, to be tantalized, and insulted by Philo, as the American government has been by the perfidious court of Britain, who disregard all treaties however solem.

But charity prompts me to think better things of Philo, and induces me to take better notice of his offer of Peace. I think with Philo, that good men oft times fall into error by not following the christian advice to admonish their brethren in secret of their faults; likewise, I agree with him that all christians, however much they may differ in non-essentials, ought to view each other as brethren. But Philo will here permit me to point out a radical and very essential difference betwixt his sentiments (as delivered in his comments on the talk between the Missionary and Red-Jacket) and the true spirit of christianity.

When the first Missionaries were sent out by the great head of the Church, they were commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature; saying, he that believeth not shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and again into whatsoever city or house ye enter, say peace be to that city or house, and if they receive you, your peace shall remain with them; but if they receive you not, you shall shake off the very dust from your feet as a testimony against them.

Now let us try Mr. Crem's conduct to Red-Jacket by this standard—He was sent to Red-Jacket with the offer of life and salvation through a crucified Saviour's speaking peace to him, and through him, (as a chief) to every wigwam in his nation. Did Red-Jacket receive him? no! he, on the contrary, refused the offered boon with contempt; alledging that the religion of his fathers was superior to that offered by the Missionary; but nevertheless offered the hand of fellowship.

Mr. Crem refused to accept it, being determined not to give up so radical a point, in this important negotiation.

For this Crem is condemned by Philo, and branded with the epithet of Bigot. Philo asks who was the christian; the Missionary or the Heathen? Bigot is a word always in the mouths of those men who wish to bring revealed truth on a par, or below natural religion.

If Philo thinks that Crem ought to have compromised with Red-Jacket, he and I differ as wide as light is from darkness—for I hold that the religion of the heathens is darkness and the revealed is light; and those two opposites cannot admit of fellowship; and if Philo is of a contrary opinion, and believes that nature can teach him, all that is necessary for him to know, I cannot see why he should pretend to Christianity at all. It has been said as the truth that the religion of nature is atheism.

When Philo calls me a bigot, I think he has mistaken my character altogether. My ideas of religion do not consist in the particular creed of any party or sectary, but in the knowledge of the true GOD, as he is revealed to us in the Scriptures of the old and new Testaments.—

The bigot is one whose ideas of religion consists in a particular mode of external deportment, a particular slang of words, [peculiar to himself and the party to which he belongs] who must have a crown to his hat exactly suited to the dimensions of his skull, and in the width of the brim will zealously contend for the 16th part of a barley-corn; whose count must be precisely of such a cut and quality; for just such a one had Paul, when he stood before Agrippa; not one tithe of these peculiarities will he relinquish; but with all the condescension and politeness of a Chesterfield, will give up the fundamentals of christianity. This character I call a bigot. I am not anxious to contend with Philo any farther, as he has expressed a willingness to bury the war hatchet; and I am willing to be at peace with him, and allow him to such at the hind teat of old dame nature, as long as he lives, provided he does not spout her dirty spume in the faces of those who are accustomed to regale themselves on more substantial and wholesome fare.

THEOPHILUS.

\* If it had not been for the missionary plan of promulgating the Gospel, what might have been the situation of Philo at this day? Instead of his exhibiting in his card the peaceful doctrines thereof to the world, and shining as the luminary of western politicians, he might be a druid in Britain, sitting under some ancient oak, offering up devout prayers and praises to

the sun, moon, stars, and elements.

Extract of a letter dated Tönning, Jan. 8.

The Victory had been destined for Hamburg, but was carried into England, and paying heavy costs. The captain who offered \$8 per ton, to make false papers, and go to the continent with an English cargo! He sailed out of the Thames in company with about 25 vessels, one-third of them American, all bound to the continent—upwards of two thirds, it was estimated, of the vessels engaged in this illicit trade escaped detection, and it was supposed that 1500 were then employed.

*Extracts of letters from an intelligent American gentleman at Gijon, to a merchant in Marblehead.*

*January 5.*

\* Intelligence has been received here by a launch from St. Antonie, which place she left the 1st inst. that France has declared war against the U. S. and that in consequence all the American vessels have been embargoed to the eastward of this.

*January 9.*

\* Since the above, I have seen a letter from a respectable house at St. Sebastians, dated Dec. 30, and two from Bilbao, of Dec. 31, and Jan. 1, all of which mentioned, that France had declared war against the U. S. and that the American vessels had been embargoed by order of the Emperor. Several other circumstances tend to corroborate this intelligence. Still in my opinion, it wants confirmation. From all the information I have been able to collect, there appears no doubt but the American vessels have been detained.

*January 14.*

An express has just arrived here from St. Andero. It left there on the 6th inst. A letter says, that the Emperor has ordered a general embargo at the ports below here, and issued a decree prohibiting the introduction of goods into Biscay, from this and other ports occupied by the patriots. I have still some doubts of a French declaration of war against America.

*New-York, March 7.*

We do not find, in our file of English papers, that the following mainly address to the king from the Livery of London had been permitted to be presented to his majesty. In consequence the Lord Mayor held a common hall, at which a number of very spirited resolutions were passed. The Lord Mayor informed the Livery that the remembrancer had called at the Secretary of State's office with the address, and an intimation that it was intended to present it on the levee day. The next day he was told that it must be left at the Secretary of State's office, to be presented (as was usual with all addresses except those from the Universities and the Corporation of London) by him to his majesty. On the levee day the Lord Mayor told the Secretary of State, that he then had the address in his pocket and wished to present it. The Secretary said it was best to give it to him and he would save the Lord Mayor all further trouble. To which his Lordship replied, that he would not consent to present it to any one except the king in person; and that it was the wish of both himself and the sheriffs to do it in any way which would save his majesty most trouble. The Secretary said the king's spleen had been already taken & expressed as to the mode of presenting it. One of the Sheriffs then demanded an audience of his majesty, which the Secretary replied could not be granted, except upon some special and expressed reason; and that no audience could be granted on a subject upon which his majesty had already expressed his pleasure.

#### CITY ADDRESS.

*TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.*  
The humble and dutiful Address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, most humbly approach your majesty at this awful crisis, to exercise a duty no less painful than imperious. It is to represent with humility to your majesty the deplorable situation of public affairs, that we have again approached your royal person.

Attached to your majesty's illustrious house from affection and from duty, we should ill demonstrate the sincerity of your loyalty, were we to conceal from our majesty that it is not amongst the least considerable of our grievances that attempts should have been made to brand your majesty's faithful subjects with disaffection to your person and government, whenever they have exercised their indubitable right to complain of gross abuses in the state, or to attribute the disgraceful failures of expensive and calamitous enterprises to the ignorance and incapability of those who either planned or executed them, as if infallibility were the appendage of office and belongs of right to those who may be called in your majesty's councils.

With equal grief and indignation we have seen the disastrous result of various expeditions in which your majesty's armies have been unhappily engaged, and which most forcibly mark the disgraceful imbecility of those distracted countries, which have so scandalously lavished the blood and treasure of a patient, loyal, and burthened people.

Towards the close of the preceding year your faithful citizens humbly expressed to your majesty their deep concern and disappointment at the disgraceful convention at Cintra; but we have yet to deplore that due and efficient enquiry has not been made into this disgraceful transaction.

It is equally painful to call to our majesty's recollection the melancholy fate of a second army assembled within the Peninsula under the gallant commander Sir John Moore; ignorant alike of the state and disposition of the Spaniards, and the force and designs of the enemy, this army being sent to the interior of Spain, was in imminent danger of being captured; in this critical emergency, and state of agonising perplexity abandoned to his own resources, this hapless but meritorious officer at length discovered that they had no safety but in flight; with the loss of his ammunition, horses, specie, and baggage, and harassed and assailed on all sides, he secured the retreat of his gallant followers by the sacrifice of his own invaluable life.

Deriving no benefit from experience, a third well appointed army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, was hurried into the interior of Spain, alike ignorant of the force and movements of the enemy and where after an unprofitable display of British valor, and a dreadful slaughter, this army, like the former, was compelled to seek its safety by a precipitate retreat before (what we were led to believe) a vanquished foe, leaving thousands of our sick and wounded countrymen in the hands of the enemy. This loss, like others, has passed without inquiry, and as if impunity had placed the servants of the crown above the reach of justice, your majesty has been advised to confer titles of honorable distinction on the General who had thus exhibited a rash and ostentatious display of unprofitable bravery.

After these multiplied errors, and in defiance of reiterated experience we have seen another expedition, yet more expensive, more disgraceful and more calamitous than the former—This armament, delayed until the fate of Austria was decided, landed on the unwholesome shores of the Scheldt, where after an unaccountable state of inaction, thousands of our brave soldiers have miserably and ingloriously perished by pestilence, privation and disease, without having accomplished one national object. On such an expedition planned and conducted by a minister, who it is now known had been pronounced unfit for his office by his colleagues; an expedition that touches all minds with shame, and fills all hearts with agony, it is too painful to dilate.

We cannot refrain from representing to your majesty, that while the affairs of the nation have been so shamefully misconducted abroad, the most scandalous waste, profusion, and mismanagement have prevailed at home and your majesty's confidential advisers, destitute of all those qualities essential to good government, and regardless alike of the sufferings of the people, and of the honor of their Sovereign; and insensible, or indifferent to the surrounding dangers and the impending fate of the country, have been engrossed in the most disgraceful squabbles, intrigues and cabals, that ever degraded the councils of any nation; and which cannot but be as disreputable to your majesty's government, as they are ruinous and dishonorable to the country.

While we disclaim all interest in the views of contending parties, from a firm conviction that we cannot look for a reformation in the abuses of the state, from any person or party interested in the preservation of them, we cannot but express our ardent hope that your majesty will be more fortunate in the choice of the men to whom you may hereafter confide the conduct of affairs; and that your councils will be no longer embarrassed, nor the country insulted and dishonored, by those disgraceful occurrences which while they have exposed us to the ridicule of surrounding nations, embolden the enemy to look forward with confidence to the subjugation of a nation so distracted in her councils, and so improvidently governed.

That, while we forbear enumerating a long train of internal grievances, we cannot but attribute such a series of failures and disasters to the abuses and corruptions of the state, and the consequent want of a constitutional control over the public expenditures, and the servants of the crown whereby the responsibility of ministers appears to exist only in name.

We therefore humbly pray your majesty will be graciously pleased to assure your loyal and affectionate people, that the objects to which their wishes are directed, is neither to be abandoned or eluded, and that your majesty will be pleased to institute a rigid, impartial, and general inquiry into those great national misfortunes: into the plans upon which these expeditions were undertaken; and into the conduct of the commanders to whom they were entrusted:

Signed by order,  
**HENRY WOODTHORP.**

#### CONGRESS

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, March 12.

The bill to prevent the issuing of sea letters, except to certain vessels, was read a third time as amended, and passed.

**MR. LEIB'S RESOLUTIONS.**  
Mr. Leib remarked that he had submitted the resolutions upon the table to the Senate under a conviction that the honor and interests of the nation required such a course of measures. He believed that it was time to have done with trifling with a war of words, and with what had been

termed gasconade; that the cup of expediency had been drained to the last dregs, and that a new mode of warfare became indispensable to vindicate our honor and assert our rights. His impressions were, that a determined attitude alone could rescue us from the oppressor's wrong, awaken a sense of justice, or lead to that necessary alternative which an injured nation is sometimes obliged to resort to, to avoid greater calamity.

He said, that he was no friend to war, that peace was the first wish of his heart; but that he could not consent to preserve it by a prostitution of the attributes of freemen. Insult, robbery and murder cried aloud for justice or for vengeance, and duty required of him the aid of his feeble efforts to rescue the nation from degradation.

He remarked, that the resolutions were directed against one of the belligerents only, and he would assign his reasons for the discrimination, and why he had selected G. Britain for their object. It had been admitted that we had a right to choose our enemy, and G. Britain was selected;

Because she was first in the career of maritime despotism, and had exercised it with unrelenting severity;

Because she stands alone in the impression of our citizens, and dooms them to ignominious punishment, or compels them to fight her battles;

Because the national honor had been vitally wounded in the attack upon our flag; and,

Because she has heaped outrage upon aggression, and has imbrued her hands in the innocent blood of our citizens.

Since the resolutions were offered, he further remarked, the aspect of things seemed to be somewhat varied, and a hope is entertained, from the advice received, that a change of attitude may be rendered unnecessary, and that under present circumstances such change is inexpedient and may prove injurious. However sceptical he might be on this subject, he had no wish to embarrass the administration in its negotiations; but on the contrary he wished to give full scope to any efforts for an amicable adjustment of our differences. He wished not to throw in a cloud to intercept that glimpse which was supposed to be breaking in upon us. His enemies, he said, were national, and would cease with the cause of excitement. Under these impressions, and in deference to political as well as personal friends, to whose opinions he was always ready to render a willing homage, he said, that he would withdraw the resolutions, reserving to himself the right to renew them under other circumstances.

#### H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 12.  
**ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Mr. Newton stated that he had been unanimously directed by the committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of War on the state of the army of the U. S. to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee to whom has been referred the report of the Secretary of War, made in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 22d of January, 1810, be instructed to enquire into the cause or causes of the great mortality in that detachment of the army of the U. States ordered for the defence of New-Orleans and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

#### MARCH 15.

#### COMMERCIAL BILL.

Mr. Macon made the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

"The conferees on the part of the two Houses on the disagreeing votes on the bill respecting commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France and for other purposes" have met, and those on the part of the House of Representatives report, That they have met the conferees on the part of the Senate, and that they have not agreed on any modification of the bill, nor have either agreed to refer it to the Senate.

"The conferees on the part of the Senate made a proposition to insert, in the room of the sections stricken out, the following: "Be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be & he hereby is authorized to employ the public armed vessels of the United States in convoying the merchant vessels of the United States, wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof and laden with cargoes wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and to issue instructions which shall be conformable to the laws and usages of nations, for the government of ships which may be employed in convoying such merchant vessels." To which the conferees on the part of the House disagreed.

"The conferees on the part of the house of Representatives made the following proposition: To permit British merchant vessels to import into the United States British produce and manufactures, but not to export any article whatever; to permit French merchant vessels to import into the United States French produce and manufactures, but not to export any article whatever; to retain the 10th and 13th sections; and to explain the 12th section touching the penalties and forfeitures under the embargo act. To which the conferees on the part of the Senate disagreed:

"The bill to regulate and fix the compensation of Clerks and to authorize the laying out certain public roads."

Mr. Eppes reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of Clerks and to authorize the laying out certain public roads." Twice read and committed.

Mr. Eppes reported a bill imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and

merchandise imported into any foreign port or place.

This bill is composed of five sections. The 1st imposes an additional duty of per cent, ad. valorem, on all goods from foreign ports paying a duty ad. val.

The 2d imposes an additional duty of per cent. upon the duties now imposed on goods paying specific duties.

The 4th prefers the mode of collection.

The 5th continues the law in force to the 1st day of April 1811 and no longer.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The House took up the message of the Senate stating their having appointed conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the census bill; and resolved to appoint a committee on their part.

The order of the day on the bill respecting the Batture being called for.

Mr. Bassett moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday next.—Negated 6 to 45.

The motion, under consideration when the House yesterday adjourned, to strike out the whole of the bill, was warmly debated at considerable length, Messrs. Pindister, Sheffey, Ross and Boyd opposing it and Messrs. Bibb, Troup and Holland supporting it.

The motion was negatived 57 to 51.

After further progress—

The committee rose, and asked leave to sit again; which was refused. The bill is now directly before the House.

The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Pinkney a private letter of the 4th January, detailing the particulars of a long conference at the foreign office with Lord Wellesley. This letter explicitly states that the British minister did not attempt to vindicate Mr. Jackson; on the contrary, he admitted that he was in the wrong, that he must return, and that a successor must be sent out to the U. States.

*Nat. Intel.*

About the 9th of December, the Turks obtained an important victory over the Russians, after two days fighting. Constantinople was illuminated for three successive nights.

The Louisa Celia, from N. York for Spain, and the Phoenix from New York for Lisbon, have been sunk by two French frigates. The American officers and crews were treated in the most shameful manner, while British officers were treated with great generosity and respect. The French captains said they had orders to destroy every American vessel they met with, as the Emperor was determined to go to war with America if they did not declare against England.

#### A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The house is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in each, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

*tf*

*STATE OF KENTUCKY,*

*MADISON COUNTY, S.C. MARCH TERM, 1810.*

*George Cleveland, complainant,*

*against*

*William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.*

*IN CHANCERY.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this Commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

*STATE OF KENTUCKY,*

*MADISON COUNTY, S.C. MARCH TERM, 1810.*

*John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,*

*against*

*William Peak & Francis Hally, def'ts.*

*IN CAUCERY.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this Commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

*MY WIFE Nancy has eloped my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.*

*HUGH McNARY.*

*March 21, 1810.*

*31<sup>st</sup> 50c.*

*Taken up by Kitty Biers, living in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholasville, a Chestnut Sorrel Stud Colt, two years old past, no brands perceptible, fourteen hands high, appraised to \$12 before me,*

*Peter Higbee.*

## POETRY.

### MERCY.

By SELLECK OSBORNE.  
To crown creation's mighty plan,  
The Almighty mandate thunder'd forth,  
"Let procreant earth produce a man!"  
And straight the creature sprang to birth.

Health, strength and beauty cloth'd his frame;  
He mov'd with majesty and grace;  
A bright, a pure angelic flame.  
Illust'ri'd each feature of his face.

Upon his brow sat calm repose,  
His eyes with love and mildness shone;  
Till a grim band of ills arose,  
And mark'd the victim for their own.

There HATE, in livid hues pourtray'd  
The gnashing teeth, the blood-shot eye;  
There curse & GRATITUDE display'd  
The foulest blot, the blackest eye.

And AVARICE, ambitious too  
To plant her odious image there;  
Cast o'er his cheeks a sorrow hue,  
And wrinkled marks of worldly care.

In wrath the Eternal view'd the stain  
Which mar'd the offspring of his word,  
Spurn'd the weak wretch with high disdain  
And bade stern JUSTICE lift the sword!

But MERCY, heaven's loveliest child,  
Imploring, knelt before the throne—  
Alternate pray'd, and wept, and smil'd,  
With angel sweetness, all her own.

Then turn'd to MAN with kind embrace,  
And wept to see his dire decay;  
Her tears fell plenteous on his face,  
And wash'd the hediots blots away.

### EPIGRAM.

LUCINDA's luck did spinster's grudge,  
While lovers twain purst' her;  
For while she charm'd an old grave Judge,  
A young gay Sheriff woof'd her.

The judge was rich, the sheriff poor,  
Papa prefer'd his lordship;  
And mammon scorn'd for cupid's lure,  
Old Squaretoes deem'd a hardship.

But Miss, whom rank nor wealth could move,  
To be by dotard bedded;  
(For if Jack Ketch had gain'd her love,  
The hangman she'd have wedded)

Said—"Since to love and cherish too,  
Was wedlock's institution;  
Judgment may have its weight with you,  
But I'm for execution!"

### ODD FARRAGO.

A man advertises in a Cincinnati paper, the loss of "A pair of Saddle Bags, containing some cloathing, same nails, some snuff a quire of paper, and a Dutch Almanac." This is almost as droll a miscellany as that mentioned in a popular play.—

"Stock, infurancs, hops, hazard, and green peas."

[Norfolk Legg.]

A few nights ago the conversation at the dutcheys of Gordon's happening to turn upon the consequences of a successful invasion by the French, several of the company mentioned the occupations they would adopt when all property should be seized by the Gallic freebooters. After various employments of a whimsical kind had been started by the company, the Marquis of Huntly observed that he would turn garter maker for the ladies! If that should be the case, said the Dutcheys, I fancy you would be above your business.

### JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store, corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington;

*A large quantity of the best PRINTING INK,*

And an additional assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures | Biddle's Architecture

Astronomy

Adams' Webster's Philosophy

tions

The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,

A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,

Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best quality,

Black Sand, &c., &c.

March 20, 1810.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole of Mr. Usher's Stock, wishes to inform the public, that he carries on the above business extensively in the house lately occupied by Mr. Daniel White, second door below the Branch Bank. He has now on hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of the best materials.

Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

*STONE FOR SALE.*

JAMES EADES resides in Col. Patterson's stone house, a little above high street, and wishes to inform the public that he intends keeping a constant supply of stone for sale of the first quality for building and paving, quarried out of Patterson's quarry; those who wish to purchase, may be supplied without disappointment.

N. B. I wish to trade 150 perch of stone for brick.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

### NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since without any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig my proportion which is one fourth of an entry of 10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the name of Benjamin Johnson of Orange. He has in the course of a week, made a second contract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the first as my trustee, pending the settlement of our accounts before the master commissioner of the Fayette circuit court on a reference in a suit in chancery brought by me against the said Johnston, to set aside the deed of trust, and after an interlocutory decree pronounced by the court in my favor. I have objected to the said sale when exhibited on the said settlement and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In the mean time I hereby caution all persons from purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG.

Lexington, March 19th, 1810.

## A PLANTATION FOR SALE, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

LYING in Jessamine county, within one mile and a half of Nicholasville—nearly 100 acres cleared, under good fences—a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other necessary and convenient buildings—good orchards and meadows. Any person wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises, and know the terms. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Thomas Shanklin.

February 28, 1810. 3t

### FOR SALE.

#### THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAINING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

WITH 3 springs thereon, about half cleared, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beautiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same, in the position of an L, together with a large and convenient double Barn newly built and shingled roof, with other convenient out buildings. The above plantation lies on the Cincinnati road—the buildings one mile from Georgetown (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge, and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved;) also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimproved;) also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 2 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

January 1st, 1810. tf

### A GREAT BARGAIN

#### ON A LONG CREDIT.

#### FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Joutitt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres, about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fence.—The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to

JAMES MORRISON,

or

JOSEPH W. HAWKINS

Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810. tf

### The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Benton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuibert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

### NEW GOODS.

#### GEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment of

#### DRY GOODS.

#### Also, a fresh supply of

#### GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glaf's and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raifins, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanifl. and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drags, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton.

Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c.

October 21.

### To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Lime-stone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

### NEW GOODS

#### BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

#### TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON:

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for

Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

## NEW GOODS.

### THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz.—best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon' Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually two for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

### ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW Br WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

tf Lexington, December 26, 1809.

### FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has both in London and New York, that his work will please those whom call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & Brown and do—Green and do—Coquille and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Seats to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

### IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMWELL'S WAREHOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Junita bar, rolled and slit Iron always on hand—Also cut and hammered nails, manufactured of the same Iron, for sale by

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.

February 8th, 1810.

Orders from western merchants will be strictly attended to.

8t

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1810.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Monday the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk. k. t. c.

tf

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

THOMAS VANHOOK, Compl't.

against

ENGALOW ADAMS & others def'ts.

In Chancery.

ENGALOW ADAMS & others def'ts.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, &c. appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Engalow Adams is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of

our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some public newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

Postlethwait's Tavern,</